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lish period? Pp. 51 ff., why not give at least approximate dates for the Middle English periods; and why not regularly give the quantities of the Middle English vowels (see the distinction between the present and preterite plural of *riden*—cf. p. 30)?

The printing of the book is good, although the a, b, and c, footnotes should be eradicated in another edition, and perhaps a more consistent policy as to the use of Italic and heavy type might be attained. P. 1, n. 1. is "*those* that are not" correctly stated? P. 5, third line, read "quantity." P. 7, l. 14, read "out." P. 9 (notation, l. 5) read "ər rait"; (l. 16) read "kōld." P. 10 (l. 48), read "əv"? P. 23, l. 4, read "hōli." P. 26, § 27, read "Adjectives." Pp. 35-6, there are two sections numbered 40. P. 39, n. 39b, insert "r" at the end of the first line.

With attention to some of these details the finish of the book will be improved, which, however, is already a valuable contribution in its present form. Perhaps the chief originality consists in the review of the Middle English Dialects and the Appendix devoted to Middle English Spelling. But the work as a whole is competent and thorough.

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Anmerkungen zu den Kinder- und Hausmärchen der Brüder Grimm. Neu bearbeitet von JOHANNES BOLTE und GEORG POLÍVKA. Leipzig, Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1918. Dritter Band (Nr. 121-225), VIII + 624 pp.

In the preface to the second volume of this monumental work, issued in 1914, Dr. Bolte stated that it would not be continued until the war was concluded. Fortunately the editors were able to prosecute their labors and complete the third and last volume of the *Anmerkungen* proper, leaving for the final fourth volume a brief history of the collection, a survey of the *Märchen* of other peoples, and an index of the themes of the stories.

The notes of the third volume cover *Märchen* 121-200, the ten *Kinderlegenden* and the six *Bruchstücke* of the definitive edition of 1857. In my review of the first two volumes in *Modern Language Notes*, xxxi, p. 41, I called attention to the publication by Dr. Bolte in the *Zeitschrift des Vereins für Volkskunde*, 1915, of

two stories contained in the papers left by the brothers Grimm. Four more were published in the same journal in 1916 and 1917, and these with four additional stories from the same source appear in the third volume of the *Anmerkungen* and constitute numbers 217-225 of the complete work. These nine *Märchen* (the two stories in the *Zs. d. V. f. Volkskunde*, 1915, are printed in the *Anmerkungen* as one story with variant) form the only additional new matter in the three volumes of Bolte and Polivka. I may mention here that six of the stories omitted by the Grimms in the later editions of the *Märchen* are reprinted in this third volume. In my article in *Modern Philology*, vols. XIV and XV, "The External History of the Kinder- und Hausmärchen of the Brothers Grimm," I was able to consult only the first and second volumes of the *Anmerkungen* and for these six omitted stories I could refer only to E. Tonnelat, *Les contes des Frères Grimm*. I believe this is the only addition to my article made necessary by the appearance of the third volume of the *Anmerkungen*.

I shall examine very briefly the nine new stories mentioned above which students of popular tales will want to know at once. No. 217, "Der dankbare Tote und die aus der Sklaverei erlöste Königstochter," and variant "Des Toten Dank," belong to the cycle of the "Grateful Dead" so thoroughly discussed by Professor G. H. Gerould (London, 1908). No. 218, "Die getreue Frau," the romantic story of the wife whose husband is captured by the Turks. He wears a magic shirt which remains white as long as his wife is faithful to him. The Sultan learns of this and dispatches an emissary to seduce her. He fails and the wife disguised as a pilgrim follows him and by her harp and voice wins the favor of the Sultan who presents her with three Christian slaves, among them her husband. When the husband reaches home and learns of the long absence of his wife he is suspicious, but she appears to him in her disguise and reveals herself as his deliverer.

No. 219, "Die Prinzessin im Sarge und die Schildwache," a princess through her parents' thoughtless wish falls into the power of the devil. After her death she leaves her grave in the church and strangles the soldiers on guard. She is finally delivered by a youth who on the counsel of an old man hides himself in the chancel, on the altar, and in the coffin of the princess. No. 220, "Fürchten lernen," is a variant of No. 4, "Von einem der auszog,

das Fürchten zu lernen." No. 221, "Sankt Peters Mutter," when Saint Peter came to heaven he found that his mother was in Purgatory and asked the Lord to allow him to release her. His prayer was granted and he was carrying her to heaven when many poor souls clung to her garment in the hope of escaping with her. In her envy she shook them off and they all fell back into Purgatory. Then Peter recognized his mother's wicked heart and let her drop too. This is a widely-spread story, see Italian versions in Crane's *Italian Popular Tales*, pp. 192, 362. No. 222, "Warum die Hunde den Katzen und die Katzen den Mäusen feind sind," a lion ennobles a faithful dog and gives him a parchment patent of nobility. The dog entrusts it for safekeeping to a cat which hides it in a hollow tree where it is gnawed to pieces by a hungry mouse. Hence the enmity of dogs and cats. No. 223, "Warum die Hunde einander beriechen," the lion at a banquet to which the other beasts were invited, notices that the pepper is missing. He sends a dog to town to fetch some; but the dog plays a trick on the lion and runs away with the pepper. After waiting a long time the lion sends other dogs in search of the culprit. Since then dogs smell each other to discover the dog with the pepper, but they have not yet found him. The two stories just mentioned are related and one of the features of the second finds an echo in Phaedrus, iv, 18, "Canes legati ad Jovem," and is repeated in Fortier's *Louisiana Folk-Tales*, p. 45. No. 224, "Der Horcher, der Läufer, der Bläser und der Starke," is a variant of No. 71, "Sechse kommen durch die Welt": No. 225, "Vom Mäuschen und vom Bratwürstchen," is a variant of No. 23, "Mäuschen und Vögelchen und Bratwurst."

The *Anmerkungen* furnish most interesting reading, especially the notes to stories of literary origin, of which there are so many in the Grimm collection. I may mention, for example, No. 144, "Das Eselein," and No. 46, "Die Rübe": in the notes to the former story the editors give the first critical text of the Latin poem *Asinarius*, based on six mss.; in the notes to the latter story the text of the Latin *Raparius* is given from the oldest known ms. with the variants of three other mss. The notes to some of the stories attain the proportions of extensive monographs, *e. g.* Nos. 126, "Ferenand getrü un Ferenand ungetrü," 129, "Die vier kunstreichen Brüder," 131, "Der Eisenhans," 152, "Das Hirten-

büblein," 158, "Das Märchen vom Schlauraffenland," 187, "Der Hase und der Igel," and 192, "Der Meisterdieb." There is a particularly interesting note on the mysterious saint "Kummerniss" who appears in No. 157a, "Die heilige Frau Kummerniss," a *Märchen* replaced from 1819 on by "Das Hirtenbüblein."

Finally I should like to call attention to the list of works cited, pp. 560-624. A glance at this list will show the enormous growth of this class of literature since the comparatively scanty literature cited by the Grimms in the editions of 1822 and 1856, and will reveal the wealth of material existing in recent Scandinavian and Slavic works.

I am sure that all scholars will hail with admiration this splendid example of profound erudition and that it will be instrumental in bringing together again those whom war has parted for a time.

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A Spanish Reader. By JOHN M. PITTARO. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company [1919]. x + 298 pp.

The object of this new reader, as stated in the preface, "is to give the beginner an active vocabulary of a practical and literary nature; to provide him with as much information about Spain and Spanish America as a book of this scope will provide; and to afford him an opportunity to talk and write about what he has read." To a large extent Mr. Pittaro has succeeded in his undertaking. The vocabulary of about 4,300 words is too large for any considerable portion of it to become the practical aid of a beginner. Also the vocabulary of some of the last selections is too difficult for first-year students.

The subject-matter may be divided, roughly, into three parts. The first part treats of *el español, nuestra escuela, la clase*, etc., and the scenes and things most familiar to the student, such as *la familia, el periódico, la división del tiempo*, etc., there being inserted here and there *refranes, adivinanzas*, and short *poesías* to be memorized. Selections of this kind continue to page 57, where new material is added in the form of short stories, by Mr. Pittaro and others, containing usually some information about